

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/





8228 B26j 14.4.0

•

.

JEZEBEL

JEZEBEL

A DRAMA

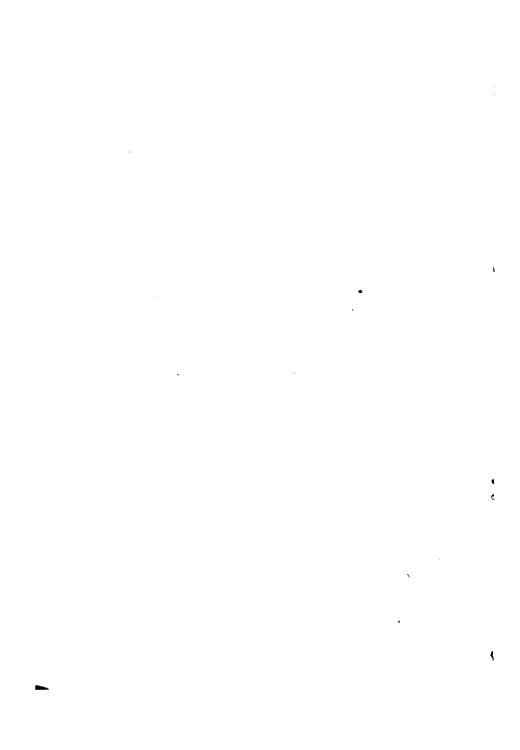
BY

P. MORDAUNT BARNARD, B.D.

RECTOR OF HEADLEY, SURREY

Zondon:

FRANCIS GRIFFITHS
34 MAIDEN LANE, STRAND, W.C.
1904



CHARACTERS

Ahab

JEZEBEL

ATHALIAH

ELIJAH

ELISHA

JEHU

Bidkar

Аніјан

Jonah

The High Priest of Baal.

Priests of Baal and Ashtoreth, Choruses of Boys and Girls, Attendants, Slaves, etc. ţ

JEZEBEL

PROLOGUE

SCENE.—A Valley near Jezreel.

Priests of Baal and Ashtoreth; Chorus of Boys and Maidens; People assembled in crowds, among them stands ELIJAH. AHAB and JEZEBEL seen approaching.

High Priest of Baal. Lo! the king and queen draw near,

Favoured by the gods above;

They have freed the land from fear,

Won for it great Baal's love.

For their people they have wrought More than deeds of warlike might, Peace and plenty they have brought, Made us walk in Baal's light. Now let the trumpets astound the still air, Now let your voices acclaim the blest pair.

10

[Flourish of trumpets: as the KING and QUEEN enter, the Chorus sings:

Boys. Hail to the glorious son of Omri!

Hail to the ruler of Israel's tribes!

Guiding his counsels with heavenly wisdom

He hath obtained for us joys untold.

Blest the land whose king devoutly Worships Melkart, mighty lord, Pestilence and dearth 'tis freed from By the favour of the God.

Happy people, lift your voices, Praise with us great Omri's son.

20

Ahab, all hail to thee, servant of Melkart.

Maidens. Hail to the daughter of far-renowned Tyre!

Hail to the teacher of truth divine!

Mindful of piety learnt in childhood,

She hath revealed to us mystic rites.

Blest the land whose queen devoutly Worships star-born Ashtoreth, Health and riches are its portion, For the Goddess smiles on it. Happy people, joining with us, Ethbaal's great daughter praise.

30

Jezebel, hail to thee, Ashtoreth's handmaid.

All together. Ahab and Jezebel, blest of the gods all hail.

Ahab. Full well this dear spontaneous burst of joy, Which from the crowd's untutored lips springs forth To join the practised choruses of boys And maidens, shows that we have known the way To win our people's love, by teaching them The gods' true worship. We with thanks accept Your loyal homage, even as 'tis meant, 40 As rightly due to the great deities-To us, but as their representatives. We come to share in your glad sacrifice Of praise and thanksgiving for all the good You have received throughout a prosperous year. Jezebel. The king hath well expressed, as is his

wont. His pious thoughts; yet in his piety He hath too much abased himself: for, know, All homage you can pay is rightly due To awful monarchy: no pains can be 50 Too great in preparation to receive Therefore should your words and Your rulers. songs

Be fully practised and rehearsed before, Lest ought of imperfection harshly grate On royal ears, and mar your homage meet. 经合作的 The king is God's dread counterpart on earth.

Ahab. Well saith the queen, as ever, and her words

But mould my thoughts and give them form and shape.

Now let the joyous sacrifice begin.

[Chorus sings:

Boys. Through the plain of rich Esdraelon,
Girt about with wood-clad mountains,
From Engannim's garden-fountains
Runs that ancient river Kishon;
Past green fields in spring-time flowing
When the sap of life was glowing,
Crops of promise fair he looked on.

Maidens. As the days began to lengthen,
Gaining on the night-time yielding,
Baal, power almighty wielding,
Bade the sun his rays to strengthen;
In the blade the ear was swelling
Of a plenteous harvest telling
When the yellow corn should ripen.

Boys and Maidens. Tread we now a rhythmic measure.

Garlands of fair buds entwining,
With the priests' weird chant combining
Dances full of mirth and pleasure,
Thanks and praise to Baal showing
Since in garners overflowing
We have stored the golden treasure.

80

[The Chorus dance and weave garlands of flowers, while the Priests chant over the sacrifices:



90

Priests. Baal, Lord almighty, hear us Suppliants bending at thy feet; For the mercies thou hast granted Deign to accept our offerings meet.

> Firstfruits of the plenteous harvest Here we lay before thy throne, Symbols fit that all our increase Comes from thee, and thee alone.

For the future too we pray thee: Send us through the coming year Gentle rains and quickening sunshine That kind earth her fruits may bear.

Baal, Lord of all things, see before thy temple From the mystic number of the altars seven, Upward shoots the bright flame, all-devouring symbol,

And the smoke is curling up towards thy heaven.

By the sacred altars, flower-bedecked for slaughter. Ready stand the oxen with their horns gold-plated, Ready stand the priests, their keen-set knives uplifting.

Silence! silence! silence keep! while the holy victims die: 100 Silence! silence! silence keep! for the mighty gods draw nigh.

Out from the throats of the victims slain Gushes the blood, dyeing the earth Crimson around, and the gods of hell Greedily come, taking their fill.

Up to the sky in the flame and smoke Rises the scent, on the still air Floating aloft, and the gods above Drink in the sweet odour of blood.

By thy dread mysterious title, Not to be named to ears profane, Melkart, hear us now invoke thee; Hasten to taste our sacrifice.

110

Wooed by rites of awful magic
But to thy chosen priests revealed,
Yielding to our incantations,
Ashtoreth, taste our sacrifice.

[A pause, while magic rites are silently performed. Suddenly the Priests begin to dance, and chant:

Ha! the heaven-sent frenzy comes,
Making the dull blood to boil;
Tear your skin with knife and lancet,
Frantic leap and dance amain.

From the self-inflicted wounds

See the crimson life-blood spurt;

Rend your flesh in Baal's honour—

Ecstasy can feel no pain.

Deeper, deeper drive the knife, Freely let the life-blood flow; Ashtoreth will hear our crying, She will come within us soon.

Ha! how warm the red blood feels
Bursting from the riven veins;
Reeling leap and dance, still singing;
'Tis a vision, 'tis no swoon.

Now the feebly beating pulse
Sends forth but a trickling stream;
Steals a quiet peaceful feeling—
Ha! he comes! the God! the God!

[The Priests all fall fainting to the ground: after a time the High Priest rises, and says:

By the weakness of the body
Is the soul of man made strong.
In our holy trance the future
Baal doth to us reveal.

In the coming year he'll send us
The early and the latter rains,
Bless us with a larger harvest—
I have said: I reel, I reel. [Falls again.

All the People. Hail the words of goodly omen,
Hail the promise from above;
We shall live in peace and plenty
Blest in Baal's constant love.

Elijah. Hear me, king Ahab; as the Lord the God 150

Of Israel liveth, before whom I stand,

There shall be neither dew nor rain these years,

But it shall be according to my word.

People. Seize on the traitor! seize him and kill him!

He hath blasphemed our God, Said Baal's promise shall not be fulfilled: Rend him now limb from limb.

Seize on the traitor! live he no longer,
Foretelling dearth and want:
Let him not live! false prophet of evil,
Here let him die the death!

lezebel. Ye multitudes, be calm, nor wildly think That Baal needs your aid: he will avenge Himself in his own time on all who would Withstand his power. Then let this fellow live To see how Baal vindicates himself And proves his promise true. Yea, I am glad That some one for the half-forgotten God Dare rise as spokesman, that now once for all Disputes and doubts be ended, and dread Baal 170 Proved over all omnipotent. Here I, Daughter of great Ethbaal, Melkart's priest, And after king of Tyre, in Baal's name Challenge the so-called God Jehovah, once Named Israel's Lord, to do His worst on me And on my kindred, if indeed He be

Stronger than Baal. Witness all this crowd My word and challenge. Let the self-called seer Live to acknowledge that the God of Tyre Is his Jehovah's master. But in case т 80 This evil leaven should begin to work Among the weaker sort, the traitorous wretch I hereby banish from the haunts of men, To dwell in holes and caves, on mountains bare Or in the forest's deep recess: let none Hold converse with him, or supply him food Or shelter: let him live on roots and herbs. Precarious livelihood! and see from far The plenty Baal sends, not sharing it. Jehovah feed His servant if He can. 190

Elijah. Hear all ye people: in Jehovah's name I undertake this challenge: in due time Jehovah will redeem the pledge, and show Who is the one true God of Israel.

END OF PROLOGUE.

ACT I

SCENE I .- The Palace of Jezreel.

JEZEBEL alone.

Jezebel. From the whole vault of heaven the rain descends,

No idle show of barren wind-borne clouds
Deceives my expectations. From all sides
The affrighted peasants, joyful in their fright,
Bring news of thunderstorms and cloud - bursts
dire,

Of river-banks washed down, and spreading floods
Rendering the roads impassable. At last
The drought is over, and my hopes at last
Are utterly fulfilled. Success delayed
Is sweeter when it comes, rest after strain

More restful. Hard indeed has been the strain
These three days, since I heard that Ethbaal
To-day would offer solemn sacrifice
To Melkart, supplicating him for rain.
The varied chances of events I've forced
To fit my plans, and work my full success,
By strength of mind controlling adverse fates.

In times of fear they who are strong command: The weakling king and panic-stricken crowd-Forgetful 'twas Elijah who foretold 20 The drought, because I boldly hurled at him And at his God defiance—'neath my swav Were brought by stress of famine, and I wrought Upon their fears so skilfully that all Who named Iehovah's name, in death or dread, Perforce are silent. Now this crowning gain, The rain descending at my father's prayer, Makes me feel, what I am, a queen. Alone Elijah hath escaped me; but of him We nothing hear: he is, no doubt, or dead 30 Or fled to lands remote: I need not think Of him.

I hear the sound of chariot wheels.

'Tis Ahab, just in time returned. There is

No longer need to search the barren land

For food for horse and mule: the moistened earth

In verdant garb full soon will clothe herself,
And brimming torrents roll through grassy fields.
Triumphant I can meet him, and proclaim
My father's answered prayer. I'll bind him fast
With bonds so strong he cannot break away.

AHAB enters.

Thou knowest not

Hail, Ahab, hail, join we in praise to Baal, Who sends the welcome rain.

Ahab.
Of what thou speakest.

Jezebel. This at least I know:

To-day Ethbaal offered sacrifice

And prayers for rain, and lo! the rain is come.

Ahab. Thou vainly dreamest in some fond conceit;

But I have tidings that will turn thy joy To raging anguish, since thou must confess That in thy contest with Jehovah thou Art worsted.

Jezebel. Nay, it cannot be: to-day 50 My lot is happiness unmixed and pure.

Ahab. Some prophets of the Lord, some worshippers,

Through months of patient searching thou hast found And killed; but all the prophets of thy gods To-day in one short hour Elijah slew.

Jezebel. O dreadful tidings! nay it is not true, It cannot be: thou art bereft of sense, Or tellest of fear-sprung visions seen in sleep.

Ahab. Hear, if thou can'st be calm, how Israel's God

Hath answered thy bold challenge. On a height 60 Of Carmel, I assembled all the priests Of thy pernicious superstition, there To meet Elijah: one he stood alone Against their thousands, and the people thronged In crowds to see the unequal contest waged. To them the prophet spake: "How long halt ye Between two thoughts? for if the Lord be God, Him worship, but if Baal, worship him." They answered not a word. In conscious might

He stood serene, and faced the strange - clad throng 70

Of foreign prophets. As some warrior bold, With panoply of spear-proof armour fenced, Faces a crowd half-armed; secure he darts Contemptuous glances at them, and disdains First to put forth his power, but courts attack: Thus seemed he as he spake: "I, only I Remain a prophet of the Lord, but these Are nine times fifty men. Let them provide Two bullocks, choose themselves one, and prepare A sacrifice, and I will do the like; 80 But let no fire be placed beneath the wood. Then call they on their gods, and I will call Upon the Lord Jehovah, and the god That answereth by fire, let him be God." The people answering said, "The word is good," And Baal's prophets dared not shirk the test. But first prepared their bullock, and from morn Till noonday's heat they cried, "O Baal, hear," And round the altar wove their mystic dance: But no voice came, none answered. Then the seer, 90

With mocking words and bitter taunts of scorn, Urged them to cry yet louder, for their god Might be too busy or too indolent To hear his prophets. Then in frenzy wild, With gruesome antics and most loathly yells, They cut themselves until the blood gushed out Upon them, yet their frantic prayers were vain. But when the time had come for offering up

The evening sacrifice, Elijah said, "Come near to me, ye people," and they came. 100 As calm to storm succeeds, so quietly With ordered method he began his work: First he repaired the altar of the Lord, Taking twelve stones according to the tribes Of Israel, and around the altar dug A trench profound, in order laid the wood, And placed the bullock on it: then he bade Pour water over all, and fill the trench. A solemn prayer he offered: "O Lord God Of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, 110 Let it be known this day that Thou art God In Israel, and that I Thy servant am, And have done all these things at Thy command. Hear me, Lord, hear me, that these all may know That Thou art the Lord God, and Thou hast turned

Their hearts to Thy true worship back again."
He ceased; then suddenly from heaven there fell
The lightning's vivid flash; the fire of God
Consumed the bullock, wood, and stones, licked up
The circumfused water in the trench,
And scorched the very dust with fiery might:
The people, on their faces prone, cried out,
"The Lord He is the God, the Lord is God."
Then at the seer's command, to Kishon's banks
They hustled down the trembling frightened crowd
Of Baal's prophets, not one man escaped,
And slew them: down the long-dried river-bed
Their blood prepared a way for welcome streams.

150

Jezebel. And thou stood'st still and saw'st my prophets slain?

Ahab. Thy prophets! Could not Baal save his own?

What should I do?

Jezebel. Thou should'st have played the man. Had I been there I should have found a way To thwart Elijah and avoid defeat.

Ahab. When the Lord speaks by fire, let every

Keep silence in His presence, and confess That He alone is God omnipotent.

Jesebel. Thou art a weakling and a hypocrite!
What use are gods, unless we make them serve
Our purposed ends? Because by some shrewd
trick

Elijah on thy pious fears hath wrought
Thou deemest him a god. Where is he now?

Ahab. He ran before my chariot to the gate— Jezebel. Then I will send and slay him and assuage

Thy timorous fears: thou soon shalt know the gods Side with the strong—help those who help themselves.

Ahab. Nay, that thou can'st not: I have straitly charged

To shut the gates, that none pass in or out.

To-night at least will no one put thy word

Before mine own. All talk of God's dread wrath

On thee and on thine idols vain outpoured.

I have been weak, and yielded to thy will
Too much. I married thee a foreign pest
To Israel's tribes, and thou hast brought a dower
Of hellish plagues, of rank idolatry,
Upsetting the pure worship of the land
With antic-working priests and idols foul,
That joy in things impure, in witchcraft vile
And whoredoms unrestrained. I own my fault,
And thank the Lord that He at once hath
freed

The land from drought, and me from thraldom base. 160

Proud woman, cease thy useless impious strife Against Jehovah's awful majesty, Lest on thy head His direst vengeance fall.

[Ahab goes out.

Jesebel. 'Tis ever thus with natures weak: their fears

Can make them almost bold, and swelling words
Of counterfeited wrath dictate. But soon
The unaccustomed fury burns away
Like fire among the thorns, and leaves
But little ash. The wise know when to yield,
And I must yield awhile. This rage o'erblown 170
Will leave no firm resolve behind: my power
I'll soon regain, yea, add to it, and show
That I am mistress: ere to-morrow's sun
Shall reach his middle course, I will contrive
To flatter and cajole the unstable king
Back to his old allegiance. But so long
Elijah must not triumph in his thoughts.

Here, slave! go forth upon the wall, and find
This self-appointed prophet, and to him
Shout this my message: "Let the gods do so
To me, and also more, if by this time
To-morrow I make not thy life as that
Of one of those whom thou to-day hast slain."

[Slave goes out.]

That message will disturb his dreams, methinks. But is it wisdom thus to warn my prey Beforehand? I'll recall the slave. But no. Though he should seek to fly afar, my power Can fetch him back. I cannot bear that he Should dream of triumph even for a night.

٤.

SCENE II .- In Gilead.

ELIJAH and ELISHA resting during the midday heat.

Elisha. My master, often have I marvelling heard

Of all the noble deeds which thou hast wrought,
Of all the noble words which thou hast said
To uphold Jehovah's honour, for they reached,
Borne on men's tongues, even to our quiet home—
How boldly face to face thou hast withstood
The fickle Ahab and his foreign queen.
Of these thou too hast spoken; through thine
acts

Alone I know thee, but of thine own self,

Thy life, thy fortunes, and thy gradual growth

To power I nothing know: in common life
A sudden deed well done is certain proof
Of patient training, and a fitting word
In season spoken of a mind matured
Through use and meditation: so meseems
The meteor-flashes of thy ministry
Must spring from unseen stores of heaven-sent fire.
Acts sketch, but cannot wholly paint the man;
Full knowledge is to know effect and cause.
For man is creature of a God-ruled past,

20
Finite, yet formed by an infinitude
Of causes cognate to the infinite.

Elijah. By different training different temperaments God fashioneth; develops powers in one Denied to another. Nurtured in the love Of home, encircled by the sympathy Of tender parents, thou can'st scarcely know The sternness bred in friendless solitude From brooding over wrongs to God and kin. Thou, living in a home where ready ears 30 Received each tale of childish grief, whence wealth, Proportioned duly, banished want, not work, Did'st learn to open up thine inmost soul To others, seeking help and giving it In mutual sympathy. Thus God by love Fashions a nature that in love pours out Itself on others, giving what it needs. But I—far different was my childhood's lot— Alone I stand, I ever stood alone. My father's name none know, none know my own,

Elijah is my message and my name,

"The Lord is God." I scarcely can recall

My early home, scarce knew my father's face:

Yet in mine inmost heart there lives the look

Of one called "mother," loving and beloved:

And the dread memory of one black night

Is stamped in scorching fire upon my soul,

When they, the enemies of God and man,

The priests of Baal burst on us—enough,

I dare not speak of that; my parents died

For Israel's God.

I lived now here, now there;
None loved, none pitied me, yet I was kept
From death, because the Lord had need of me.
Thus passed my joyless childhood, in the midst
Of hard indifference that grudging gave
What scarce kept off starvation, till at length,
When boyhood's ardent years brought strength and
will.

I fled from hate to loneliness, and dwelt
In Gilead's hills, now earning scanty fare
By tending sheep, now living on the store
60
That earth supplies through plant and insect life.
Converse I rarely held with men, nor told
My name and kindred; for a name is sweet
But when employed in friendship: from the lips
Of foes an oath sounds sweeter than one's name.
Back on itself my soul was forced, and speech
Became a self-reflection, not a means
Of interchanging thoughts with other men.
For ever in my soul, like forest soil

4

Self-fertilised with leaves, the feeling grew 70 That I was wronged, and that my wrongs were God's.

And that God must avenge His wrongs and mine.

Think not that I am churlish, dearest friend, Spurning ungraciously thy proferred love: I know, I feel, thy tender sympathy, It thrills my soul with power unknown before: Yet must I bear the burden of the past That makes me what I am, till God's great love Shall cast my heart anew, and make it ring Aloud, responsive to the tones of love; 80 As yet 'tis like a bell of ponderous size That joyously drinks in the thrilling note Of some sweet instrument, but answering gives A sound too low to move a mortal ear. I am not skilled to tell thee what I feel. Elisha. Dear master, pardon that I caused thee

grief

By driving back thy thoughts to former days Of painful memory: I did not seek To satisfy mere curiosity. In words that well thy noble mind reveal 90 Thou hast set forth both what thou art, and why; Thy pregnant sentences, abrupt and terse, Mirror thy soul; thy silence tells me more Than could the broidery of eloquence. Yet one thing more I have a right to ask, Since God calls me as prophet in thy room-How did the Lord reveal Himself to thee?

How did'st thou learn clearly to know His will?
Spake He in visions darkly? or as friend
To trusted friend in open intercourse?

100
Meseems I best can learn to hear His voice
By learning how my master learned himself.

Elijah. With painful effort I have told thee more Of my past history than ever man Has heard from me: now thou bidd'st me lay bare The hidden secrets of mine inmost soul. The voice of God is rather felt than heard, And speaks to that deap-seated sense that lies Nearest our life, entwined with all we hold Most sacred. Who knows most of God must speak With greatest self-distrust, for his best words Fall far below his thoughts—much more below The eternal subject: thoughts that deepest lie Come to the birth in words with greatest pains. Yet man's divinest thoughts are not his own, But given to share with others. Thou hast claimed Thy right undoubted; speak I must, I will. When first my ripening reason dwelt on God I pictured Him a stern and awful Judge, As full of thoughts of vengeance as myself, I 20 A Being wielding power omnipotent Wherewith to blast His enemies and mine. I seemed to hear the mighty thunderings roll Round rocky Sinai, when in fire and smoke From out the darkness thick the trumpet-voice Proclaimed the law, and all the mountain quaked. Much on such themes I pondered, as alone I paced the barren wilds. I knew myself

Endowed with powers beyond the mass of men,
And hoped that God would use me as the means
To deal destruction on the rebel tribes

I 3 I
Of Israel, and the hated name of Tyre.
At times it seemed as if a spirit wrought
Within my soul; forth from my solitude
I burst amid the haunts of men, and hurled
Great threats of vengeance at them for their sins
Against the Lord. They held my strength in awe,
And let me go unscathed.

٦

Little I knew Of God, but just as one deprived of sight Gropes after things half-guessed at, so self-taught Did I feel after Him, and called myself 141 His prophet, and He slowly taught me more. By chance I heard that Ahab and his queen Proposed to offer sacrifice in state To their false gods: a sense of strange constraint Possessed me-why I could not tell-to view The rites unholy. Long and hard I fought Against the feeling, but at length, like one Unwillingly compelled perforce, I went To Jezreel, and beheld the mummery foul. 150 I loathed myself the while, and full of fear Lest powers of hell had seized and drawn me there I strove to flee, yet rooted to the spot I stood in anguish. When at last the priest Foretold in Baal's name a prosperous year, The Spirit of the Lord came full on me, And those same words that burned my soul I spake To Ahab: what then followed thou hast heard.

Then first I knew that by my mouth God spake;
Through three long years His guidance never failed:

160

I journeyed at His word to find my food
And shelter, making daily, hourly proof
Of His good providence; yet all the while
I learned but little more of Him, and seemed
Like some heaven-driven machine: He ruled my
will,

But did not fill my soul.

There came at length
The crowning day, the day of deep revenge,
When God gave me such power to work great signs
That all the people cried, "The Lord is God,"
And slew the priests of Baal before the king. 170
I felt myself but little less than God
In championing His cause.

That self-same day
He broke my pride, His Spirit was withdrawn,
And I was left a weak and faltering man.
How often when we think to set all right
We find ourselves all wrong! I thought I could
Stand up alone and face the world in arms,
Yet at a woman's threat I trembling fled
In fear of life. Rebellious thoughts 'gainst God
Inflamed my mind, and in the desert drear
I 80
I laid me down and asked that I might die
Because I was no better than my sires.
For all the weakness of this mortal frame
At once came on me—uttermost distress
Of body, mind, and spirit: all seemed lost,

All I had done seemed useless, since no strength Was left to carry through my task. Ah then. Then learned I that man cannot stand alone. I felt the load of loneliness, and longed For human help and comfort. I who had shunned 100 Till then all intercourse with other men. I scarce could frame a thought, or wish, or prayer-From very weariness of soul I slept. But in my direct need God's help was near: His angel brought me food and drink, and bade Me journey on to Horeb, mount of God. There in a cave I lodged. Still I complained Because for sooth that I, weak man, alone Could not reform the people. Then the Word Bade me go forth and stand upon the mount 200 Before the Lord. I hoped the hour had come When God should arm me with His thunderous wrath

To vindicate His name. Then suddenly a wind Swept up the mountain-side, not such a blast As piles the sea-waves up in tumult mad, But stronger far; old Horeb's stony flanks Were torn asunder, and the solid rocks Were split to pieces, from their seats hurled down In mutual destruction, as they dashed Against each other, leaving a long trail 210 Of splintered fragments to the mountain-foot. In trembling joy I saw God's power, yet knew He was not in the wind. There came a lull. And now the mountain's very vitals shake, Its firm foundations rock, it seems to reel

With direst earthquake-shocks. "Thus, thus," I thought,

"The Lord can shake earth's kingdoms"; yet I knew

He was not in the earthquake. Then a fire
That fed on air burst with devouring heat
Over destruction's realm; the fervid flames
220
Blackened the rocks, that crumbling fell around
In powder. "Thus," said I, "the fire of God
Shall all His foes consume"; but yet I knew
He was not in the fire. And then was borne
A sound of gentle stillness on the air,
A still small voice. At that my heart was filled
With awful rapture, for I felt the voice
Of God, and in a moment learned far more
Than years of thought had taught me, for my
soul

Came face to face with Him who fashioned it. 230

Now I can wait in patience, for I know Something of God, imperfectly indeed, Since I am still a man, but in my soul God's image ineffaceable I bear, And know His still small voice has greater power Than wind, and earthquake, and the raging fire. Brute force can but destroy, while God builds up, Working His purpose sure with steadfast aim.

Prepare thy heart, and wait God's sovereign will,

For thou can'st learn but what He doth reveal, 240

Nor can'st thou grasp His Being infinite, But only as He shows Himself to thee. If thou would'st know the Lord, thou must resign Thy will to His, His glory seek, not thine.

The heat is past: come let us journey on.

END OF ACT I.

ACT II

SCENE I .- The Palace at Jezreel.

AHAB, JEZEBEL, and Girls in attendance.

Jezebel. The king is strangely sad—beyond his wont

Depressed and silent: yet I know no cause. Sing, girls, a joyous song to cheer his mood.

Ist Girl. Spring-time has brought us genial sunshine,

Winter's storms are passed and gone; In all the gardens buds are bursting, Merrily birds in the trees are singing.

Chorus of Girls. Hail to the spring with her sun and flowers!

Welcome her treasures sweet;

Joyously tripping through verdant bowers 10 Render our homage meet.

1st Girl. Scent-laden zephyrs whisper gladness, Bearing fragrance from afar; The ocean breezes ere they reach us Gather the nectar of Sharon's roses.

Chorus. Hail to the spring with her balmy breath, Welcome her treasures rare; Passed is the season of cold and death; Cast away painful care.

Ahab. Enough, enough, I cannot bear your songs; 20

My heart is heavy, and I would be still.

[Girls go out.

Jesebel. What ails my loved one? why this strange sad mood?

Wilt thou not tell a loving wife thy pain?

Ahab. The words of that young prophet in mine ears

Are ringing still, who chid me in God's name Because I let Benhadad go in peace.

Jesebel. Thou would'st deceive me, for thyself hast proved

That he was bribed by foes to break the truce Which thou hast wisely made with Syria's king. In prison now he rues his treacherous guile. 30 There is some other cause: tell me the truth.

Ahab. I will, though half-ashamed to own a grief So trifling. Often has it vexed me sore That scanty gardens mar the full effect Of this our chosen home. Close by our bounds, Sloping delightfully towards the east, Lies Naboth's vineyard. Had I but that plot

40

50

I could complete our gardens, lay them out With pleached alleys and fair terraced walks, And make this palace fit to be our home.

To-day I spake with Naboth, offered him Full price in money, or in fair exchange Another vineyard, but he would not yield His land. It is indeed a trivial cause, But I had set my heart upon my plan.

Jesebel. Dost thou now govern Israel? Wherefore ask

A favour when thou well can'st claim a right?

Ahab. By Israel's laws each man's inheritance
Is sacred, and I dare not raise revolt
By breaking customs sanctified by age.

Jezebel. Can laws and customs thus control a king?

In Tyre we thought not thus. Rise, eat and drink, And let thy heart be merry: then go forth And plan thy garden. Ere two days are passed Will I give Naboth's vineyard unto thee. Lend me thy signet-ring, and be at ease.

Ahab. I scarce can trust thee, lest some bloody deed

Bring vengeance on us both.

Jezebel.

Be not afraid,

My hands I'll keep as clean as thine, yet try

Persuasion such as he will scarce resist.

60

[Ahab gives the ring, and goes out. This churl then pleads Jehovah's sacred law To thwart the king: I'll thwart him by that law Wherein 'tis writ that who blasphemes the Lord

Shall die by stoning. No one will suspect That Jezebel enforced the penalty, And I shall rid me of a constant foe.

SCENE II.—The Palace Gardens at Jezreel.

AHAB and JEZEBEL walking. JEHU and BIDKAR in the background in attendance on the King.

Ahab. See, there the central walk should run, with trees

And flower-beds bordered, and with statues fair Half-hidden in the shrubs: at either end

A fountain should spread freshness o'er the scene;

A hundred wandering paths should lead one's steps

Along the terraced hillside, at each turn

Affording to the eye delightful views

Of Jordan's deep-cut valley, while beyond

Rise in the distance Gilead's grey-blue hills.

Oh! I could spend a happy peaceful year

In laying out this heavenly spot, a task Nearer my heart than wars and policies:

And yet this churl refuses me the land.

Jezebel. Possess the land: the dead can urge no claim.

10

Ahab. The dead, sayest thou? 'tis Naboth owns the plot.

Jesebel. Know Naboth is not now alive, but dead. Ahab. Dead! who but yesterday was strong and well.

Jezebel. Towards evening he was slain by just decree.

Ahab. In justice's name hast thou a murder schemed?

Jezebel. He died for blasphemy against his God.

Ahab. Yet he was noted for his piety.

Jezebel. He was a hypocrite, as others are.

Ahab. But now his sons will claim his heritage.

Jezebel. His sons died with him—such is Israel's

And all his lands are forfeit to the king.

Ask no more questions, but enjoy the boon

The favouring gods have sent. Now must I go;

Affairs of state demand my instant care.

[Jezebel goes out.

30

40

Ahab. Affairs of state demand her instant care! She treats me like a child, gives me a toy,
And bids me play with it, while she attends
To state affairs, frames policies and leagues,
Involves me in so intricate a mass
Of treaties and alliances confused
That I am fain to seek from her the clue
To thread the maze, and let her rule in deed
While I in name am king. I fear the king
Who lets another rule must bear the blame,
And harvest crops of guilt he never sowed.
Yet why torment myself? 'Tis easier far
To let her have her way, while I enjoy
Congenial pleasures.

Naboth then is dead:

He lies a bleeding, mangled, stone-bruised corpse,
Now half-devoured perchance by dogs; and I
Am owner of the land so long desired.
It is strange how our desires lose half their worth
When once attained. I almost wish he lived,
The brave, bold-hearted fellow, who could tell
His king that he was wrong, and make me
feel,

"Here is a man indeed": he was not framed 50 To fawn and flatter, and to ape the ways In vogue at court, and tune a double tongue To praise the deity that seems uppermost. An Israelite indeed, he feared his God And nothing else. Yet was he stoned, she said, For blasphemy. Strange, strange past all belief, That he, who would have sacrificed his life Rather than sell his land against the law, Should curse God. Could the charge be false, made up

By an enemy? If so—just heaven forbid— 60
What enemy but Jezebel should seek
His life? But no—she would not have conceived
A charge thus based on Israel's ancient law—
Such blasphemy is a virtue in her eyes.
Why should I then suspect the queen? Why

How, when, and where he died? Enough for me That he is dead, and I possess his land. I never sought his death, I only wished That he were dead, or somehow put aside

So as not to thwart me: I am clear of guilt, And easy in my conscience can pass through The gate and take the land.

70

90

[He approaches a gate between the palace garden and Naboth's vineyard.

Just there he stood—

I almost seem to see him standing now—
There in the gateway, as he boldly said,
"The Lord forbid it me that I should give
The inheritance of my fathers unto thee."
The stern determination of his face,
The close-shut mouth and piercing steel-grey eyes
Stamped him as one whose words would ne'er
belie

His faith. And yet he died for blasphemy!— 80 I will pass through the gate and take the land.

[Enters the vineyard.

There stood his sons, as, pausing in their work,
They listened to their sire's brave words, and showed
Approval of his firmness. Their bent brows
And steadfast gaze fixed on me made me flinch
Despite myself. They were indeed a band
Of sturdy, stalwart youths. I wished my sons
Looked strong and frank as they. Now they are
dead—

Their bodies rot beneath the scorching sun—And I stand owner on their heritage.

But why delay to take my lawful right?

I will secure the outer gate, and set

My seal upon it. Where is my signet-ring?

Can I have lost it? Ah! I now recall

The queen asked for it when she undertook

To give me Naboth's land in two days' time.

I never dreamed fate would make good her word,

But thought she spoke to cheer my downcast
heart.

Can she have used that ring to wreak her wrath
On one she hated as a bitter foe
To her new deities, prepared to say
'Twas done for my sake? At the very thought
My blood runs cold, I feel another Cain.

Hence with such fancies! I am not a child, I am the king—not thus to be unnerved: This land is mine, and I at least am clear From stain of blood. I am the king, and none, Though dark suspicions of foul play arise, Dare question openly my royal rights.

What form is that? I am a fool to start

As though a guilty conscience made me see
The blood-avenger in each passer-by.

Ye mighty gods protect me!—'Tis the Tishbite!

It is Elijah: there is no escape,

And I must bear the madness of his words.

Elijah. Thus saith the Lord: "King Ahab, hast thou killed?

And also ta'en possession? In the place
Where dogs licked up the blood of Naboth, there
Shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine, O king."

Ahab. Hast thou now found me, O mine
ememy?

Elijah. I have found thee, for thou hast sold thyself

To work all evil in the sight of God.

Ahab. Ho, Jehu, Bidkar, seize him! call the guard!

Elijah. Stand still, and hear the burden by the Lord

Laid on this murderer: "Surely I have seen The blood of Naboth yesterday outpoured, And his sons' blood: and in this very plat, Will I requite thee," saith the Lord the God.

Ahab. Thou liest! Jehu, Bidkar, will ye stand
And hear me falsely, traitorously reviled? 130

Jehu. The noble Naboth died a felon's death,
Condemned on witness borne by two vile men:
So much is true; who bribed the witnesses
I cannot say.

Akab. Thou bold, ill-nurtured clown,
Thou darest not say I know, unless indeed
In this mad prophet's presence all men think
Their folly privileged. Thou shalt rue the hour
When thy tongue framed vague charges against
me.

I will not let thee live to raise revolt.

Elijah. Cease from thy wrath, and hear what thou hast done.

Thou did'st not dare thyself to plan the death Of Naboth and his sons, for fear a crime Wrought openly against the law should rouse The sullen multitude: but thou did'st give Thy signet-ring to one who knows no fear

Of God or man. When the foul deed was done Thou thoughtest to reap the fruit without the guilt. Who sins in wish, and when the wish breeds deeds

Repents not, but condones the bloody crime, Taking advantage of another's sin, 150 Is wholly guilty both of wish and deed. Now hear thy sentence just. Thus saith the Lord: "Behold, I will bring evil upon thee, And thy posterity will I take away, And I will make thine house like to the house Of Jeroboam, Nebat's evil son, Because like him thou hast provoked My wrath, And made My people Israel to sin." This sentence on thy queen: "By Jezreel's wall Shall dogs eat Jezebel. Of Ahab's seed 160 Who in the city dies the dogs shall eat. Who in the field the fowls of the air shall eat." Jehu [Aside to Bidkar]. Stern is the doom, but it

is well deserved.

Ahab. O man of God, thou hast shown me my heart

And called to my remembrance all my sin. Above all idols is the Lord thy God In righteousness exalted. I have sinned, I rend my clothes, and on my naked flesh Will sackcloth put, will fast, nor to my bed Go up, but lie on sackcloth, and bemoan 170 My sin, and barefoot walk. And as each year Brings round the fatal day, in humble guise I will entreat the Lord to stay His hand.

200

Elijdh. Hast thou learned now at last to know thyself?

It scarce can be, since God in justice lays
On the hypocrite self-moving punishment,
Ever to deceive himself, and, stony blind,
While he thinks others so, rush on at length
To obvious destruction, taking lies,
So oft his refuge, for the truth, and truth
I 80
For falsehood. Lying spirits God employs
To punish liars. Dost thou indeed repent?
Or thinkest thou that for the nonce the Lord
Is strongest? Wert thou strong enough to sin
Unpunished, thou wouldest say, "Might measures
right."

The suddenness of thy repentant grief
Argues its insincerity, and bodes
No long continuance. Once forsooth ere now
Did'st thou repent, and own on Carmel's mount
The power of God supreme. Were I thy
judge 190

I would not hear thy plea, that cursed plea,
Wherewith all Adam's sons their guilt excuse,
"The woman tempted me, and I did sin."
Hast thou a wife more wicked than thyself?
A greater wrong makes not thy wrong less wrong.

Thou shalt be known to fame as worst of kings, Slave of the worst of women, who contrives To work outrageous and unnatural ills Upon thy country, teaching Israel's sons To wallow in all wanton wickedness

For its own sake. She is the incarnation
Of that most devilish and adulterous spirit,
That needs, as relish to its jaded lust,
To outrage sacred rights, that tramples down
All laws and customs, human and divine,
And deeper sins to add a zest to sin.
In years to come her hated name shall pair
With Balaam's, who for loathsome love of gold
Taught Balak to tempt Israel, but in guilt
She far excels him, sinning for love of sin.

210
And thou—thou who alone could'st check her
crimes,

Art fain to profit by them, hoping still
To avoid the penalty, with fear-wrung groans
Of hypocritical repentance praying
That God will stay His hand. God stay His hand!

When from the ground the blood of Naboth cries,
Joined with the blood of Naboth's guiltless sons,
When the spilt blood of murdered prophets cries,
When shattered altars of Jehovah cry,
When sanctuaries profaned by idols cry,
When broken laws and rights down-trodden cry,
When subjects forced to thine idolatry cry
For vengeance on thee, shall God stay His hand?
Oh, I would doom thee to such fiery woes
As should just not destroy thee, leaving thee
But power to suffer. Hold! I speak as man,
Who should have learned that God's ways are not ours.

It may be that His mercy, infinite

Beyond all reach of human thought, will hear Thy prayer. Go to thine house: in penitence 230 Unlearn idolatry and tyranny, And I will bring thee word if God gives peace.

END OF ACT II.

ACT III

SCENE I.—An open space before a Palace at Ramoth-Gilead.

JEHU, BIDKAR, AHIJAH, and other Captains of the Army of Israel seated on a terrace at the top of a flight of steps.

Ahijah. The time is ripening for a daring stroke. The nation groans too long beneath the sway Of her who has ruled our rulers, sire and sons. The army sickens of these foreign gods, Whose worship kills all manhood, makes our men Like women, makes our women only meet To wanton in impurity and lust, Not fit to mother sons, their country's strength. The flower of Israel camps around us here; We are the nation, we demand a king; Not one who deems a paltry wound fit cause To change the toils of men for pillowed ease In his luxurious mother's baneful bowers. And sport with kindred spirits-shameless girls And Judah's puppet-prince and all his train. We need a king who shall be king indeed, Unteach his subjects this base womanish sloth,

10

And make them men: fit sire of mighty sons
To carry on his work. A land can have
No greater blessing than a powerful race
Of princes trained to know and do their duty.
Thou, Jehu, art the man!

Thou, Jehu, art the man!

Jehu.

Nay, by your leave,
I will not venture on such perilous heights.
The army might at first acclaim me king,
But all are bound in superstition's chains,
And soon would fall back to their former lord,
Unless, by signal proofs convinced, they deemed
Their new king chosen of heaven. I cannot stoop
To practise on their dull credulity.
And you who bid me scale the topmost height,
Yourselves not risking such a dizzy fall,
Would be the first to leave me there
Alone.

JONAH enters.

Jonah. I have an errand unto thee, O captain!

Jehu. Unto which of all of us?

Jonah. To thee, O captain! Come with me apart.

[Jehu and Jonah pass into the palace.

Ahijah. Why must some mischance always interrupt Affairs of moment? 'Twill be doubly hard To start again, and I had well begun. I could have shown him we would not draw back But follow even to peril of our lives. 40 To instant action I'd have urged him on Had not this fellow come with some mad tale.

He seems a wandering prophet by his garb. The unhappy land is plagued with rival schools Of idle men who claim to serve now one And now another god—a mere excuse For tale-bearing and alms-fed indolence. Say, comrades, did I well perform your trust?

Bidkar. Little thou skill'st of Jehu's character!
Since boyhood I have known him: never man
Could force him on. His stern unbending will
Acts on its proper impulse, nor endures
Constraint from others. Thou should'st have led up
By slow degrees to such a dangerous theme,
And left the clenching word to him. He sees
The facts as well as we, and knows himself
Sole master of the occasion. All men's eyes
Are fixed on him: he feels it, and will act
When he thinks all is ready—not before.

[Jonah rushes out from the palace. But see, this fellow flees like one possessed. 60 From Jehu we shall learn what brought him here.

JEHU enters.

Ahijah. Is all well, Jehu? tell us, wherefore came This mad fellow to thee?

Jehu. Ye know the man,
Ye know his message, for ye put the words
Into his mouth to gain your end by guile.

Ahijah 'Tis false 'tis false we swear it! T

Ahijah. 'Tis false, 'tis false, we swear it! Tell us now.

Jehu. Sent by Elisha, thus his message ran: "Thus saith the Lord, I have anointed thee

King over Israel"; then he poured the oil
Of consecration on me, and fled forth.

Bidkar. Jehu is king! Quick, let the trumpets

sound

A royal welcome! Here upon the stairs Lay every man his garment to enthrone King Jehu: let the soldiers see their king.

[Trumpets sound: Soldiers crowd in.

Comrades, soldiers, pay your rightful homage;
Acclaim king Jehu, with the sacred oil
Anointed duly at Jehovah's word
King over Israel. Long live Israel's king!

Captains and Soldiers. Long live King Jehu! hail!
long live the king!

Jehu. Few words befit the time. I thank you all. 80 I will not shrink when heaven points out the way. If it be then your mind to share with me This dangerous enterprise, watch well the walls That none escape to tell it in Jezreel. Make ready, for we will at once set forth To bear ourselves the news of our revolt. Who quickly moves can laugh at foes unwarned. Make ready! for our cause brooks no delay.

SCENE II.—Chamber in the Watch-tower at Jezreel, overlooking Naboth's Vineyard and the Jordan Valley.

JEZEBEL and ATHALIAH.

Jezebel. It is great joy to have thee here once more,

My one true child, thou who alone can'st share In fullest sympathy my cherished plans And help to work them out. Well hast thou learned The kingly lore I taught, disclosing all My inmost mind, that thou mightest understand Both how to form and how to carry through High purposes of statecraft. Thou hast been From childhood's years the partner of my thoughts, Half of myself: together we have wrought With single aim, and now, two widowed queens, Each ruling through her son, we have re-joined The severed parts of David's mighty realm, And brought all Israel's tribes beneath the sway Of Ethbaal's house in fact if not in name. It is a mighty purpose well achieved. Now must we take good counsel to maintain Our power.

Watchman [on the tower to Warder below]. The company comes on apace.

Jesebel. No doubt the watchman sees the princely train

Of Judah's house: they come before we thought. 20 Does not this noble gathering put the crown On our desires, and show that we have built Our power on firm foundations which shall stand For ages, that the house of Jezebel May scorn its rivals and outlast them all?

Athaliah. Scarcely could Judah's princes yet arrive;

But still I cannot guess who else should come. Back to our purpose: thou art growing old, And can'st not read so clearly as of yore
The signs of approaching trouble. We bear rule 30
Through weaklings, and their folly mars our strength.

A spirit of discontent is spread abroad:
The vulgar herd must see the iron rod
That rules them, or in fancied liberty
Each man grows bold, and with his neighbour talks
Foul treason: so they fan each other's wrath,
And draw on others to their traitorous plans:
They gather courage as their numbers grow,
And seethe into rebellion past control.
Dogs fawn and whimper when they see the
whip;

But if they see it not, they join in bands, Each coward cur grows brave among his mates, And the ravening pack becomes a scourge to all. The time for half-measures is now long passed: They who would rule must rule in fact and name.

Jezebel. Nay, nay, my child, be guided still by me, Nor cast away true power to gain its show. 'Tis best to let another wear the crown And bear the toils and envy that it brings, While we are free to think and act unseen, 50 Controlling all things. Thou hast learned of me This policy, and by it hast gained success.

Athaliah. The times are changing, and thou art too old

To change with them. What thou call'st policy Seems to our subjects weakness, for they deem Our rule no stronger than the kings they see.

In bygone days thou hast had great success:
But now the powers that muster are too strong
For thine enfeebled—

Jezebel. Speakest thou this to me?

Am I a dotard? do my hand and head 60

Tremble with palsied age, that mine own child

Here in Jezreel dare use such words to me?

Unnatural daughter, wert thou thrice my child,

If thou begin to work against my will,

I'll hurl thee from the throne into the dust,

And teach thee that thou art but what I will.

Athaliah. Let not thine anger give thee fancied

Athaliah. Let not thine anger give thee fancied strength,

And threaten not, lest I should prove myself
Thy child indeed, mindful of good advice
Oft heard of thee, "Who threatens must not live." 70

Jezebel. Thou poisonous asp-

Watchman [on the tower to Warder below]. The messenger came to them,

But cometh not again.

Jezebel. Thou poisonous asp—
Athaliah. Restrain thy wrath: there is no time to waste.

See'st thou that cloud of dust? From Jordan's vale

They come, not Judah. I too well foresaw
The ending of thy vaunted policy.
I always said 'twas folly to maintain
An army far from home so many years:
Conscious of power, they deem themselves supreme
To make and unmake kings: now in revolt

80

They hither rush, and both the kings are caught

As in a trap. What counsel givest thou now?

Jesebel. Perchance 'tis but a party sent with news. Athaliah. Why send a band? one horseman would suffice.

Jezebel. Jehu commands in Gilead: he is sure.

Athaliah. He is the very idol of the troops.

Jezebel. And therefore well can keep them in control.

Athaliah. And therefore can well bend them to his will.

Jezebel. He is too shrewd to dare a risky stroke.

Athaliah. Then his success is certain when he strikes.

Watchman [on the tower to Warder below]. The driving is like the driving of Nimshi's son Jehu, for lo! he driveth furiously.

Athaliah. Thou hearest! Now take counsel how to escape

Destruction, for he dares no risky stroke.

Voices without. Make ready the chariots! quick! make ready in haste.

Jesebel. Oh maddening folly! Joram sallies forth,

But half-prepared, to meet the enemy.

Run quickly, slave, and bid the reckless king Abide within the walls: 'tis Jezebel commands.

[Slave goes out.

My Athaliah, we will not tamely yield; 100 The walls are strong, the approaches all are steep, Our guards are men of steadfast loyalty.

Athaliah. Trust no one; once rebellion is abroad, The very eunuchs of thy bedchamber Would gladly sell thee to the conqueror.

Jezebel. Oh, I am glad to have thee with me now! And yet thou art a sorry comforter.

Athaliah. My plan is fixed. 'Tis certain both our sons

Will fall before this Jehu. Hence at once
I will escape, and to Jerusalem
I io
Will quickly fly, and there will reign as queen
Alone, nor trust my fate in others' hands
To make or mar.

Slave [returning]. King Joram bids me say—I greatly tremble to repeat his words,
Hold me not guilty of them, mighty queen,
For I was bidden to say these very words—
"War is for men, not women; let me be."

Athaliah. Thus at the fateful hour of final chance The puppet breaks his chains, and rushes on In heedless haste to wreck himself and thee. I 20 From such mischance I'll make myself secure.

Jezebel. Yet pause, nor rashly act without due thought.

If Ahaziah falls, his brethren will, At tidings of his death, or seize the throne Themselves, or set one of his sons thereon.

Athaliah. His brethren are already half-way here; Unwarned, at Jehu's hands they well may fall. And Ahaziah's sons are mortal too.

Jezebel. To gain the throne would'st thou thy grandsons slay?

Athaliah. Whoever stands 'twixt me and my desire.

Jezebel. Oh cruelty past belief! unnatural crime! Athaliah. My acts are but the outcome of thy words.

Jezebel. I ne'er taught thee to murder thine own kin.

Athaliah. Yes, teaching me to put self first of all. Jezebel. Yet do not needlessly imbrue thy hands With kindred blood: I have a better plan. Jehu is passing shrewd; full well he knows The perilous chances of a dynasty Fresh-founded, unfenced by the majesty That comes of age, resting but on the will 140 Of men who have already earned the art Of making kings: quick built is quick destroyed. From Zimri's fate he will a warning take, Who slew his lord, and reigned a seven-day reign. But if he mate with Ahab's former queen, And with the royal line of Ethbaal. He'll draw the magic of antiquity And custom's sanction, planted in men's minds. Around his house, and build a stable throne Deep-rooted in the past. I'll cast my spells 150 Around his heart, and draw him to my feet. Choose thou the fittest of Ahaziah's sons, Set him on Judah's throne, and train him up To do thy will; then in alliance close Conjoined, we'll rule with undisputed sway.

Athaliah. Thou vainly dotest on thy bygone charms,

Withered in wit and features. I fly hence And leave thee to essay thy fore-doomed plans. Yet scarcely can I tear me from the sight: The armies meet.

[Both look out of the window.

[Joram's voice heard in the distance.]

There is treachery, O Ahaziah. 160

[Joram falls in his chariot, killed by Jehu's arrow. [Jehu's voice heard in the distance.]

Bidkar, take up and cast him in this plot Of Naboth's vineyard; thus will we fulfil

Of Naboth's vineyard; thus will we fulfil The words the man of God, Elijah, spake.

Jezebel. Alas! I hear the Tishbite's hated name. Comes he with that upon his lips? Then all,

All, all is lost; I am undone; I reel,

My reason totters. I will fly with thee,

Thou wilt give me protection and a home.

Athaliah. I will not brook a partner on my throne.

Jesebel. Oh, I will serve thee like the meanest slave.

Athaliah. Thou could'st not bend thee to a second place,

As slave or equal thou would'st still intrigue.

Farewell! I grieve to see thee such a wreck

Of thine old self. Once with bold words did'st thou

Challenge Elijah's God to do His worst.

Now that the hour is come, thou seem'st less bold.

Follow me not, or I will strike thee dead.

Jesebel. Ye gods of heaven! Oh, send me some relief!

I am distraught: hear me, ye gods of hell!

If I have served you well, then hear my prayer. 180

Look on the outrageous monster I have bred;

Fulfil on her my curse. Let her be damned

In tortures beyond thought; to hideous crimes

Impel her on that she may reap all woes

That earth and sky and heaven and hell can yield.

Raise her up high, that she may deeper fall,
And fall; and falling taste the bitterest dregs
Of the brimming cup of blood filled by herself.
Let ghastly faces haunt her day and night
Of infants murdered to build up her throne 190
Of bleeding corpses formed, where queen of death
She reigns in anguish. Make her mother's curse,
Unheard in life, ring in her dying ears.
Let her not die the pleasant death of one
Who bravely falls beneath a foeman's sword,
But slay her by the hands of those she wronged,
That she may reap the fruits of villainy.

I must not despair—I, the great Jezebel—I'll stake my fortunes on the final cast.

[Begins to arrange her hair and to paint her face. Meanwhile Jehu and his forces are heard approaching. Jezebel leans out of the window as he passes.

Had Zimri peace, he who his master killed, 200 And reigned a week?

Jehu [outside]. Who is on my side, who?

[Two Eunuchs look out of the window.
Then throw her down.

Then throw her down.

[The Eunuchs throw Jesebel out of the window:

she falls in front of Jehu's chariot.

Drive on, drive over her,

And trample out her witchcrafts with her blood.

END OF ACT III.

NOTES

Prologue :--

Line 16: Melkart. The Tyrian name of Baal.

Line 31: Ethbaal. According to Menander, quoted by Josephus, Eithobal (who may be safely identified with the Ethbaal of the Bible) was a priest of Astarte or Ashtoreth, and placed himself on the throne of Tyre by murder. He is called in the Bible "king of the Sidonians," where the name is used in the wider sense of Phœnicians, and includes the Tyrians.

Line 62: Engannim. The name means "Fountain of Gardens." This spring was the main source of the Kishon.

Line 110. In many ancient religions the priests addressed the deities by titles only divulged to the fully initiated.

Line 150. Cf. I Kings xvii. I.

Act I. Scene i. Cf. I Kings xix. I f.

Line 14. Menander, quoted by Josephus, mentions the long drought, and says that rain came in answer to Ethbaal's prayers. Act I. Scene ii.

Line 40. Contrary to the usual custom, the name of Elijah's father is not given in the Bible. It is probable that his own name also has been lost, and that he was called Elijah ("Jehovah is God") after the main subject of his teaching.

Line 225: A sound of gentle stillness. This is the literal translation of the Hebrew in 1 Kings xix. 12.

Act II. Scene i. Cf. I Kings xxi.

Line 24: young prophet. Cf. I Kings xx. 35 ff. Josephus says this prophet was Micaiah, the son of Imlah, of whom we hear again chap. xxii., on which occasion he was apparently sent back to prison, not sent there for the first time.

Act II. Scene ii. Cf. I Kings xxi.

Line 54. In the Greek translation of the Old Testament Naboth is called "the Israelite" instead of "the Jezreelite." This is probably merely a confusion of similar names, but it is suggestive.

Line 124: hear the burden. Cf. 2 Kings ix. 25 f.

Line 171: and as each year, etc. The Greek translation of I Kings xxi. 27 seems to imply that Ahab observed the anniversary of Naboth's murder as a day of mourning.

Line 181. Cf. 1 Kings xxii. 22.

Lines 207, 208: her hated name shall pair with Balaam's. Cf. Revelation ii. 14, 20.

Act III. Scene 1. Cf. 2 Kings ix. 1 ff.

Line 33. The young man was said by tradition to be the future prophet Jonah.

Act III. Scene ii. Cf. 2 Kings ix. 16 ff. It is at least not impossible that Athaliah accompanied her son, Ahaziah, king of Judah, on his visit to Joram, king of Israel.

Lines 19, 20: the princely train of Judah's house. Cf. 2 Kings x. 13 f.



Printed by

Morrison & Gibb Limited

Edinburgh



Paganism and Christianity.

By J. A. FARRER.

Crown 8vo, cloth, pp. xviii and 256. Price 8s. 6d. net.

CONTENTS:—Introductory.—I. Pagan Monotheism.—II. Pagan Theology.—III. Pagan Religion.—IV. Pagan Superstition.—V. The Pagan Belief in Heaven.—VI. The Pagan Belief in Hell.—VII. The End of the World.—VIII. Pagan Philosophy.—IX. Pagan Morality.—X. Christianity and Civilisation.—Conclusion.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The writer of this singularly able book wins the attention of his readers at once by his very lucid style and his manifest earnestness. From the first page to the last an unflagging interest is maintained, and one does not know whether to admire most the candour and the courage or the scholarship and intelligence to which the book bears witness. Mr. Farrer says at the outset: 'The conviction under which the following pages were written, and which they are meant to enforce, is, that the triumph over Paganism of that type of Christianity which issued from the cauldron of theological strife as the only really orthodox form; which became stereotyped in Roman Catholicism; which produced the Crusades, the Religious Orders, and the Inquisition; and which is now striving to assert its blighting supremacy over Protestant Christianity, has been, not a gain, but a misfortune, to the world, and has retarded rather than promoted civilisation.' There are persons who would turn with alarm from a book introduced by such words as these, but . . . the reactionary tendency in the present day towards mere priestcraft is again reducing the higher Christianity to inferior and unspiritual levels, in view of which it is well to be reminded, not only of the supreme spirituality of Christ, but also of those almost faultless types of moral virtue in combination with great intelligence which belong to the old world, and shame this latest age of the new world. Mr. Farrer renders us this service."-Yorkshire Herald.

"There is much that is valuable in this book, and we are pleased to have so much evidence put before us in a compact form in regard to pagan teaching."—Scottish Pulpit.

"Mr. Farrer has written an original and delightful book, in which he has successfully cleared paganism from the libellous aspersions of the Fathers,"—Westminster Review.

"The fruit of extensive reading, the author puts his arguments fairly, reasonably, and temperately, and in English of sound literary quality."—Birmingham Daily Post.

LONDON: FRANCIS GRIFFITHS, 34 MAIDEN LANE, STRAND, W.C.

